PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGE.

ESTS-Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should naged under public regulation.

TARIFF-One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by adjusted that a needed to the cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity as, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product, my judgment the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed.

CAPITAL AND LABOR—Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous in-

me a part of our international political system. I urge

adoption of reciprocity with Cuba.

RESTRATION—Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar method in the of war to settle difficulties.

HISTRATION—Wherever possible arbitration or some similar method in the or war to settle difficulties.

pines.

NAVY—The Monros doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intend to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good

RURAL FREE DELIVERY-The results following its introduction have

public LANDS—The remaining public lands should be held for the home ulider, the settler who lives on his land and for no one else.

CIVIL SERVICE—It is much to be desired that our consular system be estillabled by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in onsequence of approved fitness.

Against Misconduct.

merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly inserective, but the diversion of our efforts

effective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country.

sident Favors Readjustment of

Following is the message of President tooseveit, sent to Congress to-day:

to the Senate and House of Representatives:

We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds we still continue in a period of uncounded prosperity. This prosperity is our property to but any evil in them.

de it possible, and by unwise merely determined that they shall be so it would be easy enough to defere will undoubtedly be pedepression. The wave will rethe tide will advance. This nated on a continent flanked by occans. It is composed of men by occans. It is composed of men awyoundeer, provided only he works awyoundeer, provided only he works. oncers themselves; of men winit from among the nations of the
å by the energy, boldness, and
dventure found in their own
arts. Such a nation, so placed,
y wrest success from fortune,
ple we have played a large part

er hearts. Such a nation, so placed, surely wrest success from fortune.

I surely wrest success from fortune.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which are or for weal, our place must be greatly the fortune for for weal, our place must be greatly and the endeavor from which either a did the endeavor from which either a failure or great success must come, if we would, we can not play a small that we should try all that would follow.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become full to to stop the great enterprises which we legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which in the remainder of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of clossing factories and mines, of turning the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become full into to stop the great enterprises which we legitly made to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which we legitly made to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which we legitly made to stop the form or or or may become to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which are or may become to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which are or may become to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which are or may become to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which are or may become to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which are or may become about sparing the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become about sparing the dishonest corporation.

In c If we should try all that wo e that we should play a large part nefully.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the resent and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward: ours is the existing system, the resolute obstruct any attempt at betterm trays blinds: so to the historic trays blinds: so to the historic trays against revolution. So more important subject come before the Congress that of the regulation of interstates. against revolution.

No more important subject can come before the Congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. The country can not afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them.

The power of the Congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. that we bring to the solu-ties of head and heart which the qualities of head and heart which to shown by the men who, in the days Washington, founded this Government, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it. o country has ever occupied a higher so of material well-being than ours at present moment. This well-being is to no audden or accidental causes, to the play of the economic forces in country for over a century; to our

wage-workers in this country now ever before in our history. Of e, when the conditions have favored towth of so much that was good, have also favored somewhat the h of what was evil, It is eminently Not the Remedy.

s evil, but let us keep a due sense ortion; let us not in fixing our gaze be lesser evil forget the greater lesser evil forget the great evils are real and some are menacing, but they are the out-th, not of misery or decadence, but resperity—of the progress of our rite industrial development. This in-ital development must not be development must not be the progressive regulation as will be the evils. We should fail in our we did not try to remedy the evils, a shall succeed only if we proceed it, with practical common sense as resolution, separating the good he bad and holding on to the former madeavoring to get rid of the latter.

REMEDY FOR TRUST EVIL AGAIN PROPOSED

my message to the present Congress
is first session I discussed at length
question of the regulation of those
corporations commonly doing as iniate business, often with some tony to monopoly, which are popularly
an as trusts. The experience of the
year has emphasized, in my opinion
desirability of the steps I then proundamental requisite of social effiris a high standard of individual
y and excellence; but this is in no
leconsistent with power to act in
mation for aims which can not so
be achieved by the individual acting
A fundamental base of civilization
is inviolability of property; but this
inviolability of property; but this
to wise inconsistent with the right,
clety to regulate the exercise of the
clal powers which it confers upon
where of property, under the name
proporate franchises, in such a way as
event the misuse of these powers.

prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole

upset business by too quick and too radical changes.

It is most carmently to be wished that we could treat the tartif from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of our propher in the subject of the country—that is, to the interests of our prople as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if, together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff, we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the increasing reapplication of the principle to the shifting national needs.

Would Cause Paralysis.

We must take scrupulous care that the that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the performance) would pre-duce paralysis in the business energies of

CAPITAL AND LABOR ARE

They Should Work Together for the Common Good—Poor Mam and Rich Man on the Same Plane. How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right.

This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life for the fideration, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life for the fideration, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life for the fideration, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life for the fideration, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life sour a kipling and corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life sour a kipling hand to a young and sary corollary they can be of as a necessary corollary they can be of as an erea of independence.

We should always fearlessly insist upon which is in the fact of the strong and we should take the form of opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to each kind o reapplication shall be made in such a way sanity and far-sighted common sense as

the community. The first consideration in often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in principle of putting American business in- federations, and these have become imprinciple of pitting American business interests at least or a full equality with interests abroad, and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad.

The well-being of the wage-worker, like the well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shauld take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any interest of the soil, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federations, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any interest of the soil, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization whatever is bad in the conduct of any interest of the soil.

"RUSH" WORK ON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.



must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wage-worker.

One way in which the readjust-ment sought can be reached in by

The Congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the Congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to make by the angel so that the conditions are such that a neceded change can not write the congressional authority to make all laws necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to make all laws necessary and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the military are no longer needed for protection among

power of the Congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority, to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopoiles, unjust discommended in the power of the Congress of the provent or cripple competition, fraudulent over capitalization and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the Congress of 'regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states' through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities the consideration of the Congress with a lowering of duties on a given produce in the power of the Congress of 'regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states' through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities in the consideration of the Congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the question can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment.

It it prove impossible to second.

yond peradventure the power sought.

The Congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the Department of Justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if Congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

We congress after a deliberate and security is centific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great properlyty which this country is now enjoying, or upsetting its fixed economic police. schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now en-joying, or upsetting its fixed economic

joying, or upsetting its fixed economic policies, or upsetting its fixed economic The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but, of course, if in any case its found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed, and anthracite put actually, where it now is mominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all laye in crisses; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM

Burden of Maintaining Proper Circulation Rests on the Banks-No Time to Reconstruct.

country.

The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. make manufactures unprofitable.

To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this end can not be reached by any tariff changes, which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision. Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the vary-ing needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be the of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce; and the issue of PRESENT PROSPERITY DUE TO PROTECTIVE TARIFF this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country. It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to recent struct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of cirthis should be so regulated that a suf-Apparent.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossillistation. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein.

Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tar-

unions as such; for some of the most far-reaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both cor-porations and unions.

Each must refrain from arbitrary were been before. The insurance comwhich are practically mutual
societies—especially beight to men
lerate means—represent accumulacapital which are among the largthis country.

ditions Not to Discriminate.

are more deposits in the savings
more owners of farms, more well
une consideration of the Congress with a
view to the passage of a law reasonable in
its provisions and effective in its operatits provisions and effective in its operatits disposal methods of collecting
at its disposal methods of collecting
a

Deserve All Praise.

It is of the highest importance that en not be upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of hostility and distrust toward the other nostuity and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor, and there are many such-who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon than those representatives both of capital and labor, and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits.

In a matter of sincere congratulation

WISDOM OF HOLDING wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed.
Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, NEEDS MORE ELASTICITY than sectional, race or religious animosof a class, but upon his individual merits.

of a class, but upon his individual merits.
All that we have a right to ask of any main, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace or his residence, is that he shall set well and honorably by his country.
We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the National Government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the Nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

A Secretary of Commerce.

It is earnestly hoped that a Secretary of Commerce may be created, with a seat in the Cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now ind expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital new results.

capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world leadership in the strength demand for the creation of such a sent demand in the country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the Senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business:

CUBANS' INTERESTS SAME
AS OUR OWN INTERESTS

The Island is a Part of Our Political System and We Should Not Fall in Our Duty.

We should always fearlessly insist up or rights in the face of the strong and

TO SETTLE DIFFICULTIES

Progress of Civilization is Making
War Unpopular—Consideration
of Hawatian Fire Claims.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world.

Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle

Manwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the President for access to and use of soundings taken by the United States steamer Nero for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings in order than its subject, it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings, if it should be granted.

Maximum Rates.



THE MESSAGE BEING PRINTED.



tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our sountry that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good one last summer to construct the state of the construction of the c

ISTHMIAN CANAL THE FEAT OF THE CENTURY

Clear Title to the Panama Company Is Assured—Outside Nations Will Have Nothing to Dread.

The Congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The Attorney-General reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Pana-ma Canal Company. Negotiations are

Rezema. No Cure, No Pay. Your druggist will refund your money if Pazo Intment fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Jicers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on he face and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

WISDOM OF HOLDING PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Policy of This Government Has Bee Vindiented-Defense of the Soldiers Away From Home. On July 4 last, on the one-hundred-and

twenty-sixth anniversary of the declara-tion of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine sistands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people taken as a whole now enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any offer Orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own governments, save the Japanese alone.

We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self-government; but we have certainly gone to the pipe people themselves, it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go islands. Some trouble has since from

faster than we are now going, would send it calamity on the people of the islands.

No policy ever entered into by the American people has a viadicated it iself in more signal manner than the policy of helding the Philippines.

The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise can not be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint in preparing the way for civil government; and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self-government in the ground thus made ready for them.

Force Greatly Reduced.

The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency, and the send time that we thus add the officers where the service is to be kept efficient.

Creditable to the Service.

eral kind-heartedness and humanity of ou troops have been strikingly manifested. one hundred thousand have been sent increase. Of course, there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings; and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes, occasional instances of cruel and cruel and instances of cruel and cruel a

pendence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it in incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

PACIFIC CABLE ALMOST READY FOR BUSINESS IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

to me wise to defer action upon the application until the Congress had first an opportunity to act. The Congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the Congress conwered.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had prompily proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the President for access to and use of soundings taken by the United States steamer Nero for the purpose of discovering a braceltable part of the congress with the state of the same conditions it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject, it appeared important and destrable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings, if it should be granted.

Maximum Rates.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company, certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings, if it should be granted.

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Maximum Rates.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company, certain conditions to the permission to examine and solicit qualled efficiency. The sentor of the cable company is the state of the cable company, certain conditions to the permission to examine and the cable company, certain conditions to the permission to examine and the soundings, if it should be granted.

Maximum Rates.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company, certain conditions to the permission to examine and the conditions to the permission to examine and the conditions to the permission to examine and the conditions to the permission to examine an

soundings, and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the Congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including Président Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the Congress in his action in the case of Deemis 1879 and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company mercial messages and that the company mercial messages and that the company to the properties of the militia system and for securities.

For a uenera:

For a uenera:

For a uenera:

For a uenera:

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the large appropriations made for the seathlishment and extension.

The average yearly increase in postoffice receipts in the rural districts of the equipulation of the company stand above their compers in any other military service. Every effort should be made, by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny finto their careers and cannot be companized to the company of the company of the same providing for the reorganization of the same providing for the rearrance occurring in 1879 of the same providing for the reorganization of the same providing for the reorganization of the same providing for the reorganization of the same provided to the lar

moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the Congress in his annual message of December, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hong-Kong.

The representatives of the cable company kept these conditions long underconsideration, continuing, in the meantime, to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at length acceded to them, and an all-American line between The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the National Guard, which has already passed the House, should, receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the National Guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined, and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted. Provision should be made to enable the Secretary of War to keep cavalry and artiflery horses, worn out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a triffe when sold; and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of, it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts, and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

NEEDED IN THE NAVY

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the Secretary of the Navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted.

His Claim.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the Congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally-aided irrigation for the ard regions of the far West. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted, the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public-land States. For the first time in our history naval

which can, by fudicious protection, be perproperties, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no half in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population: a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made out own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first-class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navid sequences with the same power of superior at his properties. The Monroe doctrine should be readed as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it woold be were than idle to assert it makes we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a choroughly good navy. A good mavy is not a provocative of war.

Best in the World.

Which can, by fudicious protection, be permanently preserved on our national remainently preserved on our national good as topped at once. It is, for instance, a stopped at once. It is, for instance, a stop every for such a stately and beautiuit creature as the elk for its anties of such a stately and beautiuit creature as the elk fo

Creditable to the Service.

The lamentable scarcity of officers, and the large number of recruits and of skilled men necessarily put aboard the

Rural Free Delivery is no Longer Asked to Vote Money for Its

The striking increase in the revenues of the Postoffice Department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the

The receipts of the Postoffice Depart ment for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to \$121,845,047.26, an increase of \$10.216,858.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history

Rural free delivery service is no

PLEA FOR IRRIGATION AND NEW GAME LAWS

Public Land Should so to the Rome

rapidly than ever throughout the publications and states.

In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are